

咄⑨鳴吐咄而產呿呿呿呿而產啞啞啞
啞啞啞而產响啞噤啞⑩响啞噤啞而產
嗎嗱啞嗎嗱啞而產啞啞啞啞而產呿呿
啞⑪呿呿啞而產啞啞啞兼他之兄弟
連期他以帶於啞鼻噲⑫他等以帶回
於啞鼻噲之後啞啞啞啞而產啞啞啞
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A

CATALOGUE

OF

RARE AND VALUABLE

COINS, MEDALS, MINERALS,

FOSSILS, CORALS, SHELLS,

Manuscripts, Antiquities, Curiosities,

&c., &c., &c.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY

HARMON A. CHAMBERS,

Carbondale, Pa.

CATALOGUE

Of Antiquities, Curiosities, &c., in the Museum

OF
H. A. CHAMBERS,
CARBONDALE, Pa.

Roman Consular, or Family COINS.

Rome was ruled by Consuls from 753 to 363 before Christ.

Silver Denarii.

These coins are from 221 to 261 years old.

1. RUBRIA—*obv.* Head of Mercury with winged cap; *rev.* L'RVBRI. The Carpentum drawn by four horses abreast.
2. PORCIA—*obv.* Head with winged cap; *rev.* P.SVA ROMA with Mercury in a chariot with two horses.
3. . . . —*obv.* Laureated head CEGN-VEI-C-F; *rev.* ROMA winged with figure draped walking, other characters not legible.
4. CREPUSIA—*obv.* Beardless head, sceptre behind; *rev.* P. CREPVSI. Figure, with lance, on horseback.
5. . . . —*obv.* Head with winged cap; *rev.* M'CA—draped figure in a chariot driving four horses abreast.
6. EMILIA—*obv.* Female head; *rev.*

- MILIO—figure on horseback (equestrian)—horse standing on a bridge.
7. COPONIA—*obv.* Laureated female head; *rev.* COMONI—draped female walking.
 8. FLAMIN—*obv.* ROMA head with winged cap; *rev.* L. FLAMIN-CILO—draped figure in chariot with two horses.
 9. PHILLIP—*obv.* (ROMA) head; *rev.* PHILLIPVS—equestrian statue on horseback.
 10. . . . —*obv.* Female head—wreath all round the edge; *rev.* YCN-OPS ROMA—two figures in a chariot with four horses abreast, male figure has a shield and female figure a sword.
 11. . . . —*obv.* Bearded Roman head; *rev.* ROMA—winged figure standing with wreath in right hand.
 12. . . . —*obv.* Bald woman head; *rev.* ERVCI—winged figure walking with spear in left hand.
 13. . . . —*obv.* Female Bust AENSOFF* XXVI; *rev.* LPARSVLF—chariot with two horses—a person in the chariot extends his hand to help another in from the ground.

Roman Imperial Coins.

Silver Denarii.

14. DOMITIAN—*obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMITIANUS. AVG. GERMANIC—*bust*; *rev.* IM. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P. P.—Draped figure with lance and shield.
15. TRAJAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADR. &c.—*bust*; *rev.* IM. . . COS. III.—draped figure standing.
16. HADRIAN—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. P. P.—*bust*; *rev.* IUSTITIA AVG. COS. III.—Justice seated.
17. ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III.; *rev.* IMPERATOR. II.—Two cornucopias with Mercury's wand between.
18. ANTONINUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. P. P.; *rev.* COS. &c., with something resembling a bench or bier.
19. HADRIAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVG.—Bust, &c.; *rev.* COS. III.—Draped male figure, wreath, &c.
20. PHILIP—*obv.* IMP. AIVL. PHILIPVS AVG.—Bust, &c.; *rev.* Draped figure, serpent &c.
20. AUGUSTUS CAESAR—*obv.* AVGVSTVS IMPERATOR.—Bust, &c.; *rev.* CAESAR AVGVSTVS. COS. D. I. SIC.—two draped figures with shields, &c., between.
22. SEPTIMUS SEVERUS—*obv.* L. SEPT. SEVERVS. . . VIII.—Bust, &c.; *rev.* LIBERO PATR.—Figure standing, &c.
23. CAESAR TRAJAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG.—Bust &c.; *rev.* PWT. R. P. COS. III.—Draped figure with wings, &c.
24. SEVERUS ALEXANDER—*obv.* IMP. CMA. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.—Bust, &c.; *rev.* V MATH P III. COS. P. P.—Figure standing with ball in right hand, spear or wand in left.
25. *Same.* (Struck from another die with a different design on the Reverse side.)
26. GORDIANUS (*the Younger*)—*obv.* IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS. III. AVG.—Bust crowned; *rev.* Female seated with spear, &c.
27. *Same.* (Struck from another die with a different design on the Reverse side.)
28. MAXIMINUS—*obv.* IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS. AVG.—Bust; *rev.* FIDES M-LITVM.—Figure standing.
29. ANTONINUS PIUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS PIVS. . . T. C.—laureated bust; *rev.* INDVCE. . . INC—with person riding upon a lion.
30. HADRIAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.—Head; *rev.* ANNO HA. AVG—With flower pot.
31. TRAJAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. CERDAC. PIA. TR. P. OF F.—Laureated bust; *rev.* COS. I FL. SP. ONOPTIAOPRINC—winged female draped with a branch in left hand, wreath in right hand.
32. FAUSTINA—*obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA—Female bust; *rev.* SAECVLI FELICIT—Two persons, &c.
33. JULIA MAMAEA—*obv.* IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.—Bust; *rev.* VENVS VICTRIV—Venus standing.
34. *Same.* (From other dies.)—*obv.* IVLIA MAES. AVG.—Bust; *rev.* SAFVLLILE LIGITAS—Draped female standing.
35. JULIA AUGUSTA—*obv.* IYLIA AVGVSTA—Bust, hair plated; *rev.* Draped female standing. (Inscription indistinct.)
36. CAESAR TRAJAN HADRIAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG.—Laureated bust; *rev.* PMTEP. GOS. III.—Draped figure standing.
37. . . . —*obv.* CORNELONIMA AVG.—Bust &c.; *rev.* Draped figure standing. (Inscription indistinct.) Can find no account of such coin.
38. OTTA SILER, (Lower Empire)—*obv.* Bust—inscription indistinct; *rev.* Peacock, inscription, &c.
39. . . . —*obv.* HISPAN.—Female head; *rev.* Male figure standing with bird

- perched in front—inscribed ABIN A
OSTA.
40. JULIA MAMAEA—*obv.* IVLIA MA-
MAEA AVG.—Female bust with hair
plaited; *rev.* IVNOCO SEHVATRIX—Dra-
ped figure standing with wand in hand,
peacock walking in front.

Shekel of Israel.

41. —*obv.* Urn—incense burning—in-
scribed in *Hebrew* SHEKEL OF ISRAEL;
rev. An olive branch—inscribed in
Hebrew HOLINESS. JERUSALEM. It is
of silver, a little larger than a half-dol-
lar, but not as thick.

Ancient Silver Coins of the City of Syracuse.

- 42 & 43. —*obv.* Female head; *rev.* An
angel or other winged divinity crown-
ing a Pegasus.
44. LARGE SILVER COIN OR ME-
DAL—*obv.* Roman head, female, with
cap; *rev.* Winged figure draped, hold-
ing a wreath inscribed KAE·YX *
45. LARGE SILVER COIN (Greek)—
obv. Laureated head—Greek inscrip-
tion; *rev.* Greek inscription—Draped
figure standing.

[**Note.**—This collection of coins and
medals numbers more than **3000**—a cat-
alogue of all of which would fill several
volumes the size of this. In order to give
an abstract of all the articles in the Col-
lection in this volume it will be necessary
to avoid a description of each article sepa-
rately.

Roman Brass and Bronze Coins.

This Class comprises **303** pieces—of
which 167 were taken from the ruins of
Herculanæum in 1848. That city was
destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesu-
vius in the year, A. D. 79. These coins

when found had laid buried for 1769 years.
I believe it to be the most complete and
valuable series of Roman coins in this
country.

Here may be found the AS or ROMAN
POUND; also the TRIENS or $\frac{1}{3}$ part,
and their divisions.

Among the IMPERIAL Coins are those of
JULIUS CÆSAR—born 98 years Be-
fore Christ, assassinated B. C. 44.
AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, (sometimes call-
ed OCTAVIUS,)—born B. C. 63, died

A. D. 14.

CAIUS CÆSAR (CALIGULA,)—Born A.
D. 11, assassinated A. D. 41.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR—

Poisoned, A. D. 54.

TIBERIUS CÆSAR—

Smothered, A. D. 37.

NERO—

“Born A. D. 38. Reigned 12 years.

He was 32 years old at the time of his
death—the most abominable monster
for lust, debauchery, cruelty and all
wickedness that ever the world saw.
The Senate having voted him to be
whipped to death through the streets,
he chose rather to kill himself.”—*Ancient Record.*

SEXTUS POMPEIUS (Son of Pompey
the Great,)—

Put to death, B. C. 35.

AGRIPPA—

Died, B. C. 12.

DRUSUS, Jr.—

Poisoned, A. D. 23.

AGRIPPINA—

Died of hunger, A. D. 33.

GALBA-CÆSAR—

Born B. C. 3. Murdered, A. D. 68.

VITELLIUS CÆSAR—

Murdered, A. D. 69.

VESPASIANUS—

Born, A. D. 10. Died, A. D. 79.

TITUS—

Poisoned, A. D. 81.

JULIA (Daughter of Titus,)—

Died, A. D. 90.

- DOMITIANUS CÆSAR**—
 Assassinated, A. D. 96.
NERVA—
 Died, A. D. 98.
TRAJANUS—
 Born A. D. 54. Died, A. D. 117.
HADRIANUS—
 Died, A. D. 138.
SABINA (Wife of Hadrian,)—
 Poisoned, A. D. 137.
FAUSTINA, SR. (Wife of Antonius)—
JULIA SABINA—
LUCILLA (Wife of Lucius Verus)—
 Died, A. D. 183.
ANTONINUS PIUS (The best and most
 beloved of all the Emperors)—
 Born, A. D. 87. Died, A. D. 162.
MARCUS AURELIUS—
 Born, A. D. 122. Died, A. D. 181.
FAUSTINA JR. (Wife of Aurelius)—
 Died, A. D. 178.
LUCIUS VERUS—
 Died, A. D. 169.
CRISPINA (Wife of Commodus)—
 Killed, A. D. 183.
COMMODUS—
 Strangled, A. D. 192.
PERTINAX—
 Born A. D. 167. Assassinated A. D. 193.
GETA—
 Murdered by Caracalla, A. D. 212.
CARACALLA—
 Assassinated by Macrinus, A. D. 217.
PLAUTILLA (Wife of Caracalla)—
 Murdered, A. D. 212.
MACRINUS—
 Slain, A. D. 218.
ELAGABULUS—
 Slain, A. D. 222.
SEVERUS ALEXANDER—
 Murdered, A. D. 235.
JULIA MAMÆA (mother of Severus)—
MAXIMINUS I—
 Murdered, A. D. 238.
MAXIMUS—
 Murdered with his father, A. D. 238.
GORDIANUS PIUS—
 Perished, A. D. 224.
- GORDIANUS** (The Younger,)—
 Born A. D. 192. Killed, A. D. 238.
MIUL PHILIP—
TRAJANUS DECIUS—
 Slain, A. D. 251.
ALEXANDER (The Phrygian)—
TREBONIANUS GALLUS—
 Born A. D. 207. Slain by Aemill-
 anus A. D. 234.
PHILLIPPUS, JR.—
 Killed, A. D. 249.
VALERIANUS—
 Died, A. D. 263.
GALLIENUS—
 Murdered, A. D. 268.
SALONINUS—
 Killed, A. D. 259.
POSTUMUS—
 Murdered,
MARIUS (A usurper,)—
TETRICUS—
QUINTILLUS—
 Killed, A. D. 270.
FLORIANUS—
 Killed, A. D. 276.
PROBUS—
 Killed, A. D. 282.
DIOCLETIANUS—
 Abdicated A. D. 305. Died A. D. 313.
MAXIMIANUS HERCULES—
 Strangled himself, A. D. 310.
CARAUSEUS (A usurper)—
 Born A. D. 243. Killed, A. D. 293.
CONSTANTIUS (Surnamed Chlorus)—
CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS (Great)—
 Died, A. D. 337.
DECENTIUS—
 Killed himself, A. D. 353.
MAXIMUS (The Great)—
 Beheaded, A. D. 388.
THEODOSIUS—
 Died, A. D. 395.
GRATIANUS—
 Killed, A. D. 383.
ARCADIUS—
VICTOR—
 Perished, A. D. 388.

VALENS—

Died, A. D. 378.

JUSTIANUS—**HONORIUS—****PHOCUS—****ZENO—****AURELIUS VERUS—**Born A. D. 129. Died of Apoplexy,
A. D. 171.**C. JULIUS VERUS MAXIMINUS—**

Born A. D. 173. Slain about A. D. 228.

M. AURELIUS MARIUS—**M. SALVIUS OTHO—**

Born A. D. 33. Killed him'sf A. D. 70.

ALLECTUS—**TIBERIUS CESTUS****FL. JULIUS GALLUS—**

Born A. D. 325. Put to death A. D. 354.

FL. CLAUDIUS JULIANUS—

Born, 360. Slain in Persia A. D. 393.

FL. JOVIANUS—**A. AUREL CARINUS—****FL. JUL. CONSTANS—****FL. JUL. CRISPUS—****ALEXIANUS MARCELLUS—**

&C., &C., &C.

**PHILIP OF MACEDON (Father of
Alexander the Great)—**

Was King of Macedon, B. C. 331.

obv. Head of Philip, hair fastened with
a band; *rev.* His noted horse *Bucepha-*
lus. [Exceedingly rare and fine.**Saxon, Anc't British & Scotch.****Silver.****ÆTHELRED, (Saxon)—**

about A. D. 960.

EDWARD, THE CONFESSOR—The last SAXON King of the race of
CERDIC and ALFRED. Reigned about
twenty four years. Died the 5th day
of Jannary, A. D. 1066.**HENRY I. (Surnamed Beauclerk)—**

Reigned 35 years. Died, 1135.

HENRY II. (Surnamed Plantaganet)—

Reigned 34 yrs. 7 ms. Died July 1189.

HENRY III. (Of Winchester)—

Reigned 56 yrs. Died Nov. 16, 1272.

EDWARD I.—

Reigned from 1272 to 1307.

EDWARD II.—

Reigned from 1307 to 1327.

EDWARD III.—

About 1360.

ROBERT BRUCE (Scotch)

Crowned June 24, 1314. Died, 1329.

[This is a rare coin and has been well
preserved.**COMMONWEALTH OF
ENGLAND.****Cromwell's Reign---Siege Pieces.****SHILLING PIECE (1552)—***obv.* THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND
—with a shield in centre—wreath out-
side; *rev.* GOD WITH US—two shields, &c.**PENNY (Silver)—**Shields and wreath, as above. [Very
rare and fine.**JAMES I. (1602)—***obv.* IACOBUS ... SCOTTORUM—Shield,
CROWN, &c.; *rev.* REGEM. IOVA PROTEGIT.
1602. * (6 pence.)**" PENNY (Silver)—***obv.* Full blown rose—with inscription,
&c.; *rev.* Thistle, &c.**ELIZABETH—**4 silver coins, dates from 1555 to 1571:
Penny, Six- Pence, Groat and Shilling.**HENRY VIII (Silver)—**

(The Wolsey Groat.)

CHARLES I. (Half Crown)—*obv.* CAROLUS. I MAG. BRI. RAE. REX.—
Charles on horseback; *rev.* CHRISTO.
AUSPICE. REGNO.—cross and other em-
bellishments in centre. About one-
half of this Coin is iron, which has been
covered with a heavy plate of silver be-
fore coining. The silver plate has been
torn from part of the reverse side, leav-
ing the iron bare.

There are also Silver Coins of JAMES I., JAMES II., CHARLES II., WILLIAM III., WILLIAM and MARY, ANNA, GEORGE I., II., III. and IIII., WILLIAM IV., and VICTORIA, too varied and numerous to mention.

Copper, Brass, Bronze.

This Class comprises some of the earliest and rarest coins extant; together with nearly all kinds issued by the British Government and its dependencies during the past 300 years; including two varieties known as "GUN MONEY"; together with several "*pattern pieces*," and Coins of "*Mary; Queen of Scots*," and other rare coins, too numerous to mention.

Chinese Anc't & Mod'n Coins.

Brass

Of these there are 84 pieces. They are all made with a square hole in the centre, and appear to be all different kinds. A part of them are said to be very old. I have no knowledge of the Chinese Language, and, consequently, will not pretend to give any description of them.

Ancient Toltecan Coins.

Silver

Of these there are 12, and are worth in silver from 9 to 106 cents each. They were never *coined*, but harrowed and stamped with a very rude stamp. Upon one may be seen the figures 773; upon another, 781; and still on another, 749. They were procured in Central America by Dr. F. V. Clark, of whom I obtained them.

According to tradition, Picture Writings and Mexican Manuscripts, written after the Conquest, the *Toltecs* or *Toltecans* were the first inhabitants of the Land

of Anahuac, now known as Mexico, and they are the oldest nations on the Continent of America, of which we have any knowledge. Banished, according to their own history, from their native country, which was situated in the North-West of Mexico, in the year 596 of our era they proceeded Southward under the direction of their Chiefs, and, after sojourning in various places on the way for the space of one hundred and twenty-four years, arrived at the banks of a river in the vale of Mexico, where they built the City of *Tula*, the Capital of the Toltecan Kingdom, near the site of the present City of Mexico.

Their Monarchy lasted nearly four centuries, during which time they multiplied, extended their population, and built numerous cities. But direful calamities hung over them: For several years Heaven denied them rain; the earth refused them food; the air, infected with mortal contagion, filled the graves with dead; a great part of the nation perished of famine or sickness, the last King was among the number; and in the year 1052 the Monarchy ended. The wretched remains of the nation took refuge, some in Yucatan and others in Guatemala, while some lingered around the graves of their kindred in the great vale where Mexico was afterward founded. For a century the land of Anahuac lay waste and depopulated. The Chechemecas following in the track of their ruined cities, reoccupied them, and after them the Acolhuans, the Tlaltalters and the Aztecs, which last were the subjects of Montezuma at the time of the invasion by the Spaniards.—Vide, *Stephens' Yucatan*, Vol. 2. Page 453-4.

AMERICAN COINS.

The first Coins made in America were the "*Pine Tree Shillings*" of Massachusetts, 1652, of which this Cabinet contains

the best and most perfect sample that I have ever seen.—*See description*

PINE TREE SHILLING—

obv. NEW ENGLAND, AN. DO. 1652. XII;
rev. MASATHVSETS. NI OR IN—with a
“Pine tree” in the centre.

Here are also some of the Copper Coins issued by Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Connecticut; of the Connecticut pennies there are 10 different kinds. There are also several kinds of Washington cents, and cents of Franklin, Lafayette, Jackson, Van Buren and others; together with nearly all kinds of copper coins ever issued by the American Government; also the “Feuchtwanger’s Composition,” and other Model and Pattern Coins. I have also a large number of Political and Commercial Coins, which have been issued and circulated as a means of advertising: an enumeration of all of which would be tedious and occupy too much room in this book.

Of American *Silver* Coins I have never saved any except those most rare and difficult to obtain. Those I have mostly bear date prior to the year 1800, as those of later date can be more easily obtained. There are 2 Dollar pieces of 1795, in first rate preservation; also Half Dollars of 1794 and 1795, with other American Coins of smaller denominations. There was a collection of Coins and Medals sold at Public Auction, in Philadelphia, by M. Thomas & Sons, June 12th, and 13th, 1855, at which time and place American Coins sold at prices following:

Massachusetts Half Penny	1787-88,	\$1,00
New York Penny,	1787	14,00
“ “ from more com-		
mon dies,		1,37
Granby Copper, (half of 3d)	1737	10,50
Cent of	1787	3,50
Franklin Penny (Damaged—dog		
stamped on it)		1,50
Washington Penny,	1791	2,75
“ “	1792	10,50
“ “	1793	2,00

“ “	1795	2,50
“ Half Dime,	1792	5,50
New Jersey Penny		4,00
American Cent	1799	2,25
“ “	1815	5,50
“ Half Cent	1813	4,00
“ “	1836	3,08
“ “	1843	1,62
“ “	1844	1,62
“ “	1846	2,25
“ “	1848	2,25

From the foregoing it will be seen that at the Sale above mentioned, old Coins sold at prices of from one hundred to fourteen hundred times the amount of their intrinsic value. As this Cabinet contains more than **3,000** Coins and Medals—including the most *rare* and valuable ones extant—it is but reasonable to expect that these alone would sell for more than I ask for the whole Museum. My desire is that the whole may be kept together,

Coins of All Nations.

Of the Coins not heretofore enumerated or mentioned, there are a large number in *Silver, Copper, Bronze, and Brass*. They include Coins of all or nearly all the Nations of the Earth. Among them are Coins of several Nations once populous, powerful and wealthy, but which have, through conquest or other causes, lost their nationality.

Medals.

Of Medals there are more than **800** different kinds; and may be classed as follows:

Medals of Kings of France.

Of these there are **56** different kinds, extending back to Clovis I. *King of France*. This is a rare and beautiful collection: Here may be found Medals as follows:

CLOVIS I.-III.
 MEROVEE.
 CLOTAIRE I.-IV.
 CHILDERIC I.-II.
 CARIBERT I.
 CHILDEBERT I.-II.
 CHILPERIC I.
 DAGOBERT I.-II.
 PEPIN.
 LVDES.
 RAOVL.
 ROBERT I.
 CHARLES I.-II.-III.-IV.-V.-VI.-
 VII.-VIII.-IX.-X.
 FRANCOIS I.-II.
 PHILLIPPE I.-II.-III.-IV.-V.-VI.
 HENRI II.-III.
 LOTHAIRE.
 JEAN-LE.BON.
 LOUIS I.-II.-V.-VII.-VIII.-IX.-X.-
 XIII.-XVI.-XVII.-XVIII.
 NAPOLEON I.-II.-III.
 REPUBLIC, First and Second.

Napoleon Medals.

Of these I have 61 different kinds of large Medals, and some 15 different kinds of smaller ones. They are of Copper, Brass, Bronze, and other compositions. They have been struck in commemoration of his Coronation, Battles, Sieges, Marriages, Death, &c. A description of each of these Napoleon Medals would require several pages of this book, and as the descriptions are all in French, a copy of their inscriptions would not be of sufficient interest to the reader to compensate me for the trouble. (These Medals are at present all fastened in cases, and but one side can be seen.)

Medals of Popes of Rome.

Of these I have not less than 53 different kinds, as follows:

INNOCENTIVS I.-VIII.-X. 2 kinds-
 XI. 2 kinds-XII.
 PAVLVS II.-III.-V.

PIVS II.-IV.-V.-VII. 2 kinds.
 CALIXTVS III.
 SIXTVS IV.-V. 2 kinds.
 JVLIVS I. 2 kinds-III.
 MARTINVS V.
 CLEMENS VIII.-IX.-X.-XI.-XII. 3
 kinds.
 VERBANVS VII.-VIII.
 ADRIANVS VI.
 LEO X.-XI. 2 kinds-XII.
 PIVS SEPTIMVS.
 ALEXAN. VII.-VIII.
 BENEDICT XIV.
 MARCELLVS II.
 JOSEPHVS II.-PIVS VI.
 GREGORIVS X.-XIII. 2 kinds-XIV.-
 XV.-XVI. 2 kinds.

I have also several small Medals, in Brass, of some of the Popes—are mostly made to wear about the neck. The reverse sides represent the Crucifixion, Adoration of the Cross, &c.

Of Kings & Queens of England.

Of large Medals I have those of,
 EDUOARD (Edward) I.-IV.-V.
 RICARDVS (Richard) I.-III.
 HENRICVS (Henry) II.-III.-VI.
 GEORGIVS (George) I.-II.-III.-IV.
 CAROLINA. (Caroline) Others of sm. size.
 MARIA. (Mary.) " " "
 VICTORIA. " " "

There are also several British Medals struck in commemoration of Battles, Coronations, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Of Kings of Denmark.

Of the large Medals of the Kings of Denmark I have those of,

HENRICUS I.
 CHRISTIAN I.-III. IV.
 CHRISTIANO II.-VII.
 JOANNES I.
 FREDRICVS I.-IV.
 KRISTIAN HINN ATTUNDI.

There are some others also which are fastened in the cases with reverse side out.

Therefore cannot give the names without much trouble.

Medals Awarded by Congress,

For Meritorious Services.

I have copies of the following named Medals, to whom awarded, for what engagement, and of what date:

ISAAC HULL—

Constitution and Guerriere, July 1813

JACOB JONES—

Wasp and Frolic, Oct. 18, 1812

WM. BAINBRIDGE—

Constitution and Java, Dec. 29, 1812

JAS. LAWRENCE—

Hornet and Peacock, Feb. 24, 1813

W. BURROWS—

Enterprise and Boxer, Sept. 4, 1813

O. H. PERRY—

Engagement of L. Erie, Sept. 10, 1813

EDWARD R. McCALL—

Enterprise and Boxer, Sept. 4, 1813

JESSE D. ELLIOT—

Sept. 13, 1812

JOHNSTON BLAKELEY—

Wasp and Reindeer, June 29, 1814

STEPHEN CASSIN—

Enga. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1813

THOMAS McDONOUGH—

Eng. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814

ROBERT HENLEY—

Eng. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814

CHARLES STUART—

Constitution, and Cyane &

Levant, Feb. 20, 1815

Gov. ISAAC SHELBY—

Battle of the Thames, April 4, 1818

These are all very large Medals. Upon the reverse sides are views of the different Engagements between the vessels above mentioned.

Medals Illustrative of Events mentioned in Scripture.

The Adoration of the Wise Men.

Abraham offering his son Isaac for Sacrifice.

Pharaoh and his host drowned in the Red Sea.

Absalom slain by Joab in the wood of Ephraim.

Sennacherib's overthrow by an angel, 185,000 smitten, &c.

Moses discovered and preserved by Pharaoh's daughter.

Lot and his two daughters on their journey from Sodom.

Shadrack, Mesheck and Obednego in the Fiery Furnace.

Reconciliation between Jacob and Esau.

Jael driving the nail through the head of Sisera.

Joseph's flight into Egypt.

Lot parting with Abraham to dwell in the plain of Jordan.

These Medals are made of some composition, and are of the largest size that I have ever seen. It is more than 5 years since I fastened these in the case, and I do not remember whether the reverse side contains illustrations, or the historical account as given in the Scripture; probably the latter.

Miscellaneous Medals.

Of the Medals not heretofore mentioned, there are about 550 in number. Some are Medals of Kings and Queens; others were struck in commemoration of great events, as the completion of the Erie Canal, Thames Tunnel, &c.; others were struck in commemoration of battles, sieges, coronations, births, deaths, &c., &c. Also a beautiful set of Medals of the American Art Union—these are made of the finest bronze and are as well executed as any Medals ever made. Also the great "Webster Medal"; these Medals were made by Wright, and cost to make them \$7,00 each. Also the "Peace Medal." Also, one of the Medals presented by George the First to the Chiefs of the "Six Nations," in 1716. (See Miner's History of Wyoming.) Also Medals of WASHINGTON.

TON, of which there are several different kinds. Also of Franklin, Lafayette, Montyon, Kosciusco, Newton, Wellington, Napoleon, Shakspeare, Johnson, Canning, Von Weber, Humboldt, Pope, Cassin, Pascal, Tasso, Locke, Gallileo, Van Brunn, Cuvier, Angelo, Raphael, Guido, West, Reynolds, Allston, Trumbull, Ttuart, Weisal, Le Baum, Dante, Talleyrand, Corneille, Richelieu, De La Bruyere, Van Dyck, Berzelius, Quinault, Ducloss, Mignard, Stephenson, Brunnell, Poussin, Amyot, Cassino, Volney, Voltaire, Denon, Ariosta, Guttemberg, Winchelman, Le Brun, Denon, Heloise, Marschall, Eugene, Scott, Archimedes, Wesley, Cassendi, Hallam, Harrison, Clay, Van Buren, Taylor, Carleret, and about five hundred others.

Continental Money.

CONTINENTAL CENT—

obv. FUGIO—with a sun dial in the centre, inscribed "MIND YOUR BUSINESS";
rev. 13 rings, inscribed with the names of the Thirteen States—inside the rings inscribed "WE ARE ONE."

Continental Bills.

Of these there are more than 100 Bills, from one Cent to Seventy Dollars; and include nearly all kinds issued by the Continental Congress, State of New York, Colony of New Jersey, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, State of Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts State, Maryland, North Carolina, New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

Egyptian Antiquities.

In this department are some very rare and interesting relics of those who

"Walked about, how strange a story!
 In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago."

These articles I obtained from Dr. Henry Abbott, of Cairo, Egypt, who, during a residence of twenty-five years in Egypt, collected them from the ancient Tombs and Pyramids.

It is here that the ocular and palpable evidence of the authenticity of the Bible is presented in the most interesting form. We are made as it were cotemporary with Menes (B. C. 2771,) with Abraham, and with the Israelites in Egypt, by witnessing specimens of art made in their times.

Papyri.

No. 3001. This is a part of a funeral Papyrus Scroll. It is in several pieces, and if properly put together would be about four feet long and one foot wide. The remainder of this Papyrus (the first part) is 23 feet long, and is in Dr. Abbott's Museum, at No 559 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute, N. Y. It is written in the Hieratic Characters, (used by Priests only,) and is illustrated with figures in outline. It contains the ritual of the dead, consisting of prayers, praises, invocation, &c., and is pronounced by Prof. G. Seyffarth (the most learned Egyptian scholar living) to be more than 4600 years old.*

In Seyffarth's Chronology, pages 61 to 70 he makes special mention of this Papyrus Scroll, and gives a translation thereof—the "title" is as follows: "This is the book of prayers, for the praise of the Lord, Lord, who has resolved to create servants, serving the eternal Counsellor, the Creator, of all things."

The Lord, Lord, declares at the same time, in this mummy scroll, how the deceased Ahabanuk, the child of the Most Holy, the just, the son of the daughter of

*Vide Seyffarth's Chronology, p. 61-62, Henry Ludwick, N. Y., 1857.

Also, Seyffarth's Theologische Schriften der alten Egypter, eet Gotha, 1855.

Phamanis, the just, his mother, has been exalted."

All the papyrus scrolls of this description belonged to some particular individual, and were, after his decease, deposited with his corpse in the tomb, provided he led a virtuous life. In this case the name of the deceased was subsequently inserted in a space designedly left vacant in transcribing. The prayers and praises are too lengthy to insert here in full—some of them are very similar to the Psalms of David, to wit:

"I shout praise to the Lord, to the Good Spirit, to the Holy One; I serve the Lord, whom all lands fear, to the Most Holy One at Tantatho. (in the land of light)."

"I extol the works of the Lord which delight my heart, as long as I walk in the house of the Lord [on earth]."

"O may my humble efforts have proved acceptable."

The concluding observations to this "first book" of the sacred writings of the ancient Egyptians are as follows:

"Here endeth the first book, the introduction to the writings contained in this sacred mummy scroll, which glorifies the Lord of the universe."

"O that the Lord might be exalted in his Holy Temple, that he might be worshipped with bended knees, that corn of every kind, refreshing drinks, sheaves, textures of linen and wool, might be bro't to him upon the altar of the Lord, [might be brought] to him, before whom the meadows of both upper and lower Egypt, are bowing their heads; that fields and gardens might be offered to him [to his temples]."

"For his is the end as is his the beginning [of all things]."

The last part of the papyrus which is in my possession, consists of invocations and illustrations and writings in "Hieratic." The illustrations of the various Deities, or Thoth, Athor, Apis, &c. There are three

illustrations of a boat with the deceased therein, and in one is also the hawk, emblem of the god "Ra." The invocations are disconnected in consequence of the Papyrus being in pieces. Some read as follows:

"Thy soul to the Heaven and the god Ra, thy body to the abode of glory and the god Seb." Also an invocation to the boat and the hawk Ra, "Guide, guide with care, Guide Ra ---- to the solar abode in the west of the heavens. Guide the True to his abode of rest in Nutchir [the west] ---" "Amubis to give a good embalment in ---" "Extend his arms to receive the deceased in the west of Tantatho [land of light]." Also to Osiris to "shed his light over the deceased and make a path through the darkness to his beloved." Also to 'Thoth,' 'Athor,' and the other gods resident in Nutiher, [west] "to provide flesh, drugs, wine Kufi-clothes, libations, offerings," &c.

No. 3002. Papyrus written in Demotic characters. This was the style of 'script' used by the Egyptians in conveying land and other contracts. This Papyrus is small, only about seven inches square, and has been badly eaten by moths or insects. Age and contents unknown. [Found in a tomb at Sakkarah, Egypt.]

3003. PAPHYRUS, written in ancient Greek. Contents unknown. [From tomb at Dashour, Egypt.]

Amulets.

3004 to 3027. Of these I have [aside from beads, bugles, &c.,] 23 in number. 9 of these are made in the form of the Scarabæus, or "Sacred Beetle." They are all inscribed with Hieroglyphics, and have been used as seals. The hieroglyphics upon one reads "Athothis," [the prenomens of Thothmes III, who was the Pharaoh at the time of the Exodus of the children of Israel.] Another inscription translated reads, "who walks with Ammon."

Another has upon the seal two crocodiles, with a human figure between. "The crocodile was sacred, and, having no tongue, is a fit emblem of the Deity, since the divine Reason needs no utterance, but governs all in silence. Its eye, when in the water, is covered with a membrane through which it sees, but cannot be seen, as the Deity beholds all things, being invisible."—*Vide* Kenrick, vol. II. page 16.

Another translated reads, "Beloved of Amunoph," [Memnon the Great, 1430 years B. C.] There are four other seals inscribed. The upper part of one represents the "all seeing eye." Two of the seals are inscribed upon each side. Two are made in the form of crowns. One is in the form of the 'Suabsch,' or White Crown of Upper Egypt—same as that upon all the statues of Thothmes III [Pharaoh of the Exodus.] Another is of ivory, and is of the form known as the emblem of 'stability.' There are some others of grotesque forms without inscriptions.

BEADS, BUGLES, &c. Of these I have about **200**. They are of nearly all shapes and sizes. They are of glass, stone, lapis lazula, earthenware, &c., and are of various colors. A part of the glass ones have been gilded upon the inside. They were taken from mummied bodies in Egypt by Dr. H. Abbot, of Cairo, from whom I obtained them.

3208. This is an impression in wax taken from a large original seal in Dr. Abbott's collection. Mr. Oswald gives the following as a translation: "The Priest of Phath, the great God Macrobius; the keeper of the house of gifts of Osiris, the Lord of the West."

The three small impressions are those of gold Signet Rings in Dr. Abbott's collection. One of these is inscribed with the Prenomen and nomen of Terak. [714 years B. C.]—*See Kings XIX*: Terak or Tirakah.

3229. An ancient **BRONZE RING**. It has probably been used as a bangle or

bracelet, or may have been used as money. It is about the same as the articles in the British Museum claimed to be the Ring Money of Egypt. [See Sears' Pictorial Work.]—From Sakkarah.

Miscellaneous.

3230. An Egyptian **FIGURE**, made of wood; the face has been broken. It is about one foot long. It is painted and lettered with hieroglyphics down in front.

From Dendera.

3231. **COMPOSITION FIGURE**, about one foot long. It is of the usual form of mummies in their coffins. Hieroglyphics sculptured in front.

From Sakkarah.

3233. **WOODEN FIGURE**. Painted, and roughly made.

From Sakkarah.

3234. **WOODEN FIGURE**. This has been "embalmed," i. e. covered with asphaltum, cloth, &c.

From Abouseer.

3235. Part of an **UNBURNT BRICK**. [The other part is in Dr. Abbott's Museum, N. Y.] When entire it contained the seal of Thathmes III. [Pharaoh of the Exodus.] —*See Exodus, chap. V*. The straw and stubble can be seen among the clay.

From the ancient city of On [Heliopolis.]

3236. **EARTHEN JUG**. It will hold about three pints. Has probably contained wine.

From Thebes.

3237. A piece of broken vessel, of the form of a common dinner-pot, i. e. largest in the middle. From the Plain of Zoan.

3238. **EMBALMED HORN**. This horn is from a mummy of the sacred bull "Apis." It was taken from the Bull pit at Dashour by Dr. H. Abbott, of Cairo, Egypt. Dr. Abbott's is the only Museum containing mummies of the Sacred Bulls. "The Egyptians honored him as an image of the soul of Osiris, and that this soul was supposed to migrate from one Apis to another in succession. His death was a season of general mourning, and his interment was accompanied with the most costly ceremonies."—*Vide, Kenrick, vol. II. p. 20*.

3239. A lot of **LINEN CLOTH**, &c., ta-

ken from the Bull pit at Dashour. These articles are about 3000 years old.

From Dr. Abbot's Collection.

3240-42. Two STICKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and 31 inches long. Also a board about 12 inches wide and 22 inches long—the above mentioned posts have been mortised and the board has tenons upon the end to correspond. They are a part of an outer coffin which contained a mummy. They are covered with hieroglyphics.

From Memphis.

3243. A BAS RELIEF, in sandstone. This is said to be one of the oldest sculptures extant. It has been broken and part of it is gone. It represents the head and body of a person with hands extended in front, with other hieroglyphics; and bears the *prenomen* of "Sesostris," who was king of the Twelfth Egyptian Dynasty, about 2500 years before Christ.

From Sakkarah.

3244. An Earthen Jar containing a MUMMIED IBIS. [This article is yet in New York.]

3245. WHEAT, taken from the great Pyramid, at Sakkarah, by I. Perring, Esq. The grains appear very similar to grains of barley, but smaller.

3246. Fruit of the Persea, and of a species of palm, now nowhere to be found in the valley of the Nile, but which grows abundantly in some of the valleys of the Bisharean desert, between Korosho and Abou-Hamed.

From Thebes.

3247. A piece of LINEN from a mummy.

From Thebes.

Indian Relics.

Miscellaneous.

3248. An INDIAN POT, was found among the rocks at the falls of the Wallen-paupack, Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., by Alonzo H. Blish, Sept. 13, 1847.

3249. Parts of an INDIAN POT, similar

to the above, found near the residence of the late Noah Rogers.

Presented by Warren Rix.

3250 to 4253. Four STONE AXES.

From Peale Museum.

3253. Indian PESTLE, found in the Susquehanna at Wilkesbarre, about 50 years ago. Presented by D. Yarrington, Esq.

3254 to 3256. Three STONE KNIVES, used by the Indians for skinning, &c.

From Peale Museum.

3257 to 3264. Eight INDIAN PIPES. This is a rare collection. They are all of stone, and some are very large, and of grotesque and singular forms.

From Peale Museum.

3266. A STONE WEIGHT or sinker.

From Peale Museum.

3267. A STONE instrument, said to have been used for planting.

From Peale Museum.

3268. Similar to above, but smaller. Was found on the Allworth farm, near Duudaff. Presented by Wm. H. Darke.

3269 to 3302. Thirty-four Indian ARROW HEADS, of flint and stone.

3303. A QUIVER, to hold arrows; worn upon the back. With straps, &c., complete.

From Peale Museum.

3304 to 3327. Twenty-four Indian ARROWS, with Iron or steel points.

From Peale Museum.

3327 to 3330. Four ARROWS, beautifully made and highly finished. Belonged to an African Prince.

From Peale Museum.

3331. A highly finished BARBED ARROW, from Tartary.

From Peale Museum.

3332. A two edged Indian HATCHET.

3333. An Indian HATCHET and PIPE, presented to Wm. Moonies, Esq., by the Chief of the tribe of Snake Indians, and by him deposited in this Collection.

3334. An Indian TOBACCO POUCH, in the form of a turtle; highly embroidered. All the embroidery is composed of white

black, blue, red, yellow, and other colored quills split and used as thread.

From Peale Museum.

3335. Curious shaped BOTTLE, made of the finest clay and ornamented with red paint. It was found in an Indian grave in Central America, by Dr. F. V. Clark. When found it was filled with parched corn.

Wampum. [*Indian Money.*]

3336. A String of WAMPUM $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. It is composed of white and colored stones, believed to be onyx or chalcidony; and with the best conveniences the Indians could have had for manufacturing, there must have been a great amount of labor expended in making it.

From Peale Museum.

3337. A String of WAMPUM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, of colored stone; similar to above.

From Peale Museum.

3338. A String of WAMPUM, 2 feet and 2 inches long, of colored stones, similar to the above.

From Peale Museum.

3339. A String of WAMPUM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, made of human bones.

From Peale Museum.

3340. A String of WAMPUM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

3341. A String of WAMPUM, $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, composed of black stones and the shell of some kind of seed or nuts.

From Peale Museum.

3342. A String of WAMPUM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, manufactured from something resembling "pith," similar to elder but finer.

From Peale Museum.

3343. A String of WAMPUM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with the shell of some seed [to me unknown] attached. This Wampum is composed of alternate layers of bone and horn(?). The layers are about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

3344. A String of WAMPUM, 20 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

3345. A String of WAMPUM, 18 inches long, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

Miscellaneous.

3346. A WOODEN SWORD, with 26 shark teeth bound upon each edge.

From Rorotongo South Sea Islands.

3347. Similar to above, but smaller, with 14 teeth. From Peale Museum.

3348. A very large SWORD. It was obtained at the Battle of Waterloo, by the father of the late Mrs. Thomas Clark, of Waymart, in whose possession it remained until her death.

3349. A THREE-EDGED SWORD. It was used during the Revolutionary War.

Presented by P. J. Dubois, Esq.

3350. A Malay "KREESE."

From Peale Museum.

3351. A very ancient TWO-EDGED DAGGER. The handle is carved to represent an Idol; the blade is manufactured in the same manner as the "Damascus Blades."

From Peale Museum.

3352. SHEATHS OF DAGGERS, similar to the above.

3353. A POWDER HORN. This Horn was made and owned by a Negro, that went out to "fife" at the battle of Wyoming, and was killed during the Battle. [I believe the 3d of July, 1778.] Aside from the historical reminiscences connected with this Horn, it is amusing to view the inscriptions and illustrations. Upon one place he has inscribed his name in capitals, "PRINCE NEGRO HIS HORN," and upon the other side, "GARSHOM PRINCE, his horn made at Crownpoint Sept ye 3 day 1761.!" In another place he cautions, "steal not, &c." He has given us a view of six buildings, one of

which hangs out the "swinging sign." Among the other illustrations he has tried represent some kind of a water craft, and fearing that it could not be told what it was intended to represent, he has inscribed "VESSEL" over it. This horn has been for many years in possession of Mr. Fisher Gay, of Wyoming. Presented to me by his son-in-law C. H. Wells, Esq., Dundaff, Susq. Co., Pa.

3377. A FIGURE of "ATLAS" in stone. He is represented in the attitude of bearing the world on his shoulders; the effect of the weight upon the shoulders is admirably well exhibited in the muscular action of the body. It was said to have been found in Egypt. It is not Egyptian manufacture, but is probably ancient Grecian.

3352. CHINESE KNIFE, CASE, and CHOP-STICKS. The Case is made of the finest tortoise shell. From Canton.

3353. A quantity of POISONED BALLS of various sizes. These were obtained during the war with Mexico. They are the same as that which killed Maj. Ringgold.

3354. Two HORSE PISTOLS of Gen. Marazan [*vide* Stephen's History of Central America]. Obtained in Central America by Dr. F. V. Clark, and by him presented to me.

3356. A large WOODEN STIRRUP.

From Patagonia.

3357. A large SPUR. From Peru.

3358. A highly ornamented DRINKING CUP, made from the shell of a cocoa nut. It is covered with engravings, and contains the following inscription: "ELI RAVETH. D. McDONAUGH. It has been colored black. It was brought from Central America by Dr. F. V. Clark.

3359. A DRINKING CUP. Same as the above. It is engraved the same, and apparently by the same person. It has not been colored and contains no inscription.

From Dr. F. V. Clark.

3360. A DRINKING CUP, of cocoa nut. [but not the common form of cocoa nut.] It is highly ornamented in relief with plants,

flowers, birds, animals, &c.

From Dr. F. V. Clark.

3361. An ancient COMB. The teeth are about 6 inches long, are composed of small strips of "rattan," and are bound together with threads of the same material.

From Peale Museum.

3362. A BRACELET, the ornaments of which are composed of 19 wing covers of some kind of bug or insect. These wing covers are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and in sunlight much resemble gold.

From Peale Museum.

3363. A CHINESE PIN CUSHION, ornamented with tassels of various colored silks, with a copper ring through which to place the arm.

From Peale Museum.

3364. A set of CHINESE PLAYING CARDS.

From Peale Museum.

3365. A PAGE of STEREOTYPE, containing a part of the New Testament translated into the Chinese language. The characters were cut at the Mission-house, Serampore, Asia.

[It is from this plate that the covers of this Catalogue are printed.]

Presented by Rev. Dr. Stoughton.

3366. A small CASKET, made of horn. Made to contain unguent. (Probably.)

From Peale Museum.

3367. A small CASKET [double] made of Papier-Mache. From Peale Museum.

3368 to 3382. Twelve REEDS, about one foot long, covered with the excrement of some animal. [believed to be the camel.] These are used among the Eastern nations for holding or keeping fire. A spark of fire coming in contact with one of these would ignite and burn slowly until all was destroyed. They burn similar to the substance known as "punk."

3369. A curious old HORN SPOON. The handle represents a combination of a crocodile and a heathen idol.

From Peale Museum.

3370. An old HORN SPOON.

From Scotland.

3371. An old WOODEN SPOON.

From Peale Museum.

3372. A TURKISH PIPE.

From Peale Museum.

3373. TWO WREATHS, of some kind of reed. For what purpose unknown.

From Peale Museum.

3374. A MOSAIC CASE. Probably made to carry "Cheroots."

3375. BELT and TASSELS.

From Peale Museum.

3376. A representation in stone of a "ruined edifice." It is a *fac simile* upon a small scale. [about 4 x 8 inches.] The broken columns, &c., lie in their proper position. [I can furnish the history of this hereafter, but cannot now.]

From Peale Museum.

3378. MOSAIC FRAGMENTS.

From Pompeii.

3379. The same as the above.

3380. FRAGMENTS OF PAVEMENT, from the ruins of Syracuse.

From Peale Museum.

3381. MOSAIC FRAGMENTS, from the great Theatre at Pompeii.

3382. SHOE BUCKLES of GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, by him presented to Gen. —, at Newburg. They are of steel and copper; upon the upper side of each are ten circles of ivory, with a star of gold upon each; the rivets and heads upon the stars are of silver.

Presented by B. H. Throop, Scranton.

3383. A COPPER PLATE, about 10x12, engraved with Bengalese Characters. [Sanscrit or Sacred Alphabet of Hindostan.] There are several thousand characters engraved upon it. It is so much worn that a part of the characters are entirely obliterated. It relates to the "Koran—the three characters at the bottom surrounded with ink, read "Koroon." [Koran.]

From Peale Museum.

3384. A SIX POUND SHOT, found upon the site of Old Fort Edward.

Presented by Ira D. Traphagan.

3385. A ONE POUND SHOT, taken from the British Ship, "Hussar," which sank in "Hell Gate," during the Revolutionary War. When taken out it had been in

the water more than 70 years.

Presented by Noah Rogers, Esq.

3386. A HEATHEN GOD. It is made of wood, and is about one foot in length. I think it would not be very sinful to worship it, as it is not "the likeness of any thing." It was obtained at the Society Islands, in 1834, by Chas. A. Chambers.

3387. A SAW of the Saw Fish. It is 30 inches long and about 2½ inches wide. It has 26 teeth projecting upon one side and 27 upon the other side—the teeth project from ½ to 1 inch. It grows upon the end of the nose.

3388. A SWORD of the Sword Fish, 4 feet long. It grows upon the end of the nose, and is their means of defense. I have seen one that was driven through the outside and inside lining of a ship—the two linings were not less than five inches in thickness of solid wood.

3399. A TAIL of a Sting Ray, 47 inches long. It is covered with thousands of hard, white excrescences as sharp as thorns.

3390. SKIN of a Shark.

3391. SKIN of a Sperm Whale.

3392. SKIN of a Wright Whale.

3393. SKIN of an enormous Boa Constrictor, 2 feet in width and 17 feet long.

3394. SKIN of an enormous Rattlesnake.

3395 to 3413. Eighteen TEETH of the Sperm Whale.

3414. JAW of the Porpoise. It is from such as this that the best watch oil is obtained.

3415. A hard, bony excrescence or SCALE, from the back of a Sturgeon.

3416 to 3421. Six varieties of TORTOISE SHELLS.

3422. A TUSK of a Walrus, from the Sea of Okotsk.

Presented by N. R. Griswold.

3423. Part of the Tusk of a Hippopotamus.

3424 to 3333. Ten pieces of BONE, of singular form—supposed to be *vertebræ*. Was brought from Oregon.

Presented by Rev. H. R. Clarke.

3434. A HORN of a Rhinoceros.

3435. Singularly constructed WREATH of wood. The pieces of wood, of which there is a great number, are all alike. The joints are all loose but cannot be taken apart.

3436 to 3437. Two enormous EGGS of the Ostrich. By looking into the hole in the largest shell, we may discover one of those wonderful provisions of Nature which adapts all things to the situations under which they are placed. The ostrich does not sit upon and hatch her eggs, as do other birds, but buries her eggs in the sand and leaves them. Upon examining one of these shells it will be seen that there is a division upon the inside—the smaller part, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole, does not pass through the usual transformation in hatching, but serves only as nourishment for the bird until it is enabled to go out and take care of itself. From Africa.

3438. Eggs of the Shark. Here we see another of those wonderful provisions of Nature—The shark, instead of depositing some millions of eggs like the cod or herring, produces but two, about $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of a square or oblong form; the coat of which is composed of a tough, horny substance, and each corner prolonged into a tendril, the use of which seems to be their entanglement among the stalks of sea weeds, and the consequent mooring of the egg in a situation of comparative security until the fish is perfected.

3439. These appear like some kind of vertabre, but are not. Those not opened are filled with small spiral shells.

3440. INDIAN CORN, (parched,) found at Easton. This was found with the bones of an Indian, while excavating upon ground that had been occupied by the whites more than 100 years.

Presented by Jno. M. Siegfried, Easton.

3441. A NONDESCRIPT. It has body and feet like a hog, and head and trunk like an elephant. It came from a sow with a litter of pigs, at Havana, West Indies, about 1839. It was brought from

the West Indies by Thos. Hurley, of Scranton.

3442. COACH WHIP SNAKE,
From Buenos Ayres.

3443. A SHACKLE, made of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. round iron. This was riveted around the ankles of *Patrick McQuin*, and by him broken while confined in jail, at Wilkesbarre, for murder, about five years ago.

3444. RUSSIAN CARTRIDGES, taken at the Battle Balaklava.

3445. LEAD PIPE eaten by rats.

3446. AN ANCIENT KEY. It was found embedded in the solid grain of a maple log in this city, and must have been there for many years. When found it had three links of copper chain attached to it.

3447. A CHINESE BOOK printed all in Chinese characters. It contains 90 pages.

3448. PAIR OF NIPPERS, made entirely from one piece of wood, with joint same as the usual iron or steel nippers.

3449. AN AWL, found floating in Long Island Sound.

3450. A MEXICAN CUCUMBER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

3451: BONE of some enormous animal, found in California.

3452. A FULL RIGGED BRIG, with boats, anchor, &c., all complete.

Made by Capt. Chas. H. Chambers.

Manuscripts.

[Some of the oldest Manuscripts extant are those Papyrus Manuscripts.—See *Egyptian Antiquities*.]

3453 to 3458. SIX PALM LEAVES, written in some characters resembling the old Sanceritan characters. History not known. Probably are 2000 years old.

From Peale Museum.

3459. A piece of "TAFFATIN," 5 feet long and about 3 inches wide. It is written over with several thousand characters, and illuminated with gold. It contains the Ten Commandments and other passa-

ges of Scripture, and is worn by the Jews of Morocco when they attend worship. The bandage is required to pass ten times around the left arm. It is the same as the Phylacteries.—*Vide Matth. XXIII, 5.*

3460 to 3479. Twenty old MANUSCRIPTS, on parchment. They comprise Grants from the Crown of England, Deeds, Wills, Lottery Tickets, Compromises, Discharges, Indentures, Agreements, &c., and are from 50 to 300 years old.

3480. A large lot of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS from distinguished men. I obtained most of them from among the letters of Samuel and Thomas Meredith—Samuel Meredith was Treasurer of the United States from 1789 to 1801. Among them is much interesting (unpublished) historical matter.

Wearing Apparel.

3481. to 3482. Two ESQUIMAUX DRESSES. They are made from the intestines of the Walrus, sewed together in narrow strips. One had been tanned; the other not.

From Peale Museum.

3483. About 400 square feet of CLOTH, made of bark, without thread. It is mostly in pieces about 20 inches wide and 16 feet long—some of it is longer. They are ornamented with paint, and are of various colors. They were brought from the Sandwich and other Islands, from 50 to 75 years ago.

From Peale Museum.

3484. A BELT about 5 feet long and 5 inches wide. It is made of grass woven, and bears the following inscription, "Indian Belt of the Island of Onatta, coast of New Guinea: Presented by Capt. Vicary, 1803."

From Peale Museum.

3485. A SCARF, made of some kind of grass.

From Peale Museum.

3486. A GRASS MAT or article of wearing apparel. From Peale Museum.

3487. An article of Dress to wear about the hips.

3488. A GRASS HAT.

From Peale Museum.

3489. A BUCKSKIN APRON. This covered with figures of men, women, animals, birds, &c. The ground-work has been cut away and leaves the figures in relief. There has been a large amount of labor expended upon it; and from the style of dress upon the figures, must be very old.

From Peale Museum.

3490 to 3497. Eight pieces of CLOTH of various patterns, manufactured from Manilla hemp by the natives of the Philippine Islands, known under the name of Genes de Albaca.

From Peale Museum.

3498 to 3522. Twenty-five varieties of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, and SANDALS from various parts of the world. This is an instructive and curious collection. They are of wood, skins, leather, embroidery twine, &c. The "fashions" of them I will not attempt to describe.

From Peale Museum.

Ornithology.

In this department I was never interested. All I have in this line is 34 small boxes, with one bird in each. The boxes have painted backgrounds, and are fitted up with twigs, moss, &c., and are much admired by some. I do not know the names of either of the birds, and in fact care nothing about them.

Entomology.

Of BUTTERFLIES, BUGS, and other insects, I have 44 cases. The cases are about 12x16 inches inside and about 1½ to 2 inches deep. Here are butterflies that measure 8 inches across the wings, and all sizes and kinds from that size to the smallest. They were collected and preserved in China. There are about 2500 in number, and it is believed that they include all kinds of insects found within the "Flowery Kingdom."

Crustacea.

Of these I have but one case, the same size as those containing insects. There

are about one dozen in number, and were collected and preserved in China.

Ichthyology.

Of FISH I have about 75 specimens. They were nearly all collected and preserved in China, and are a rare collection. They are different from any fish found in the United States. There are some beautiful specimens of the "Diodons."

Radiata.

Of STAR FISH I have 35 specimens. They include some rare varieties from China and the Island of Borneo, together with a good collection of those found about Long Island Sound.

Echinus, (or Sea-Eggs.)

Of these I have the best collection that I have ever seen. There are 25 specimens, three of which are fossil, and were taken from the chalk bed at Dover, Eng. To me these are among the most wonderful and beautifully constructed things in nature; and to be appreciated must be examined. They were brought from various parts of the world.

CORALS.

Of these I have also a beautiful collection. There are about 25 that may be called large specimens, and some hundreds of small pieces. They were brought from Bermudas, Cuba, Key West, Panama, the Mediterranean Sea, Singapore, the

East Indies, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

CONCHOLOGY.

Of SHELLS I have a fine collection, both large and small. The large ones are the richest in form and colors that could be found; and of small ones there are several thousand. I am no conchologist and could not give the names if I desired to do so. There is a large collection of fresh water bivalve-shells from the various rivers and lakes in the United States.

MINERALOGY.

Of these I have a fair collection, consisting of about 500 specimens of all or nearly all kinds of minerals. There are some very fine specimens. I did not collect them, and never was much interested in them. It is looked upon by judges as a very fine collection.

FOSSILS.

The FOSSILS from the coal formation include all the varieties found in this region. Among them are all the varieties of the Lepidodendrons, Sigillaria, Stigmara, Calamites and Ferns. I could furnish about one ton in weight of good specimens. Among the other fossils may be found teeth of the mastodon from Missouri and Alabama, and teeth of other enormous extinct monsters from Africa and the East Indies. Also ammonites, trilobites, belemnites, orthoceratites, encrinites, shells, fruit, nuts, fish, petrifications of wood, moss, &c.



Appendix.

In publishing this Catalogue it may be necessary to state that I do not profess to be a *savant* or decipherer of Hieroglyphics, but merely an Amateur Collector of such objects of Antiquity and Curiosity as appeared to me illustrative of the manners and customs of the people, Ancient and Modern, and as such should be preserved for the benefit of History. This Cabinet is for sale, and I have published this Catalogue as the easiest method of making known its contents. From several Editorial notices of my Cabinet which have been brought to my notice, I insert the two following.

The first is from the "*Christian Advocate and Journal* of Aug. 3d, 1854." It is from an editorial by the Editor, Rev. Dr. Bond, wherein he describes his tour through the Lackawanna Valley and his visit to Carbondale; after giving an account of his reception—says:

"We made some pedestrian expeditions about the town, however, in company with our friends, who were kind enough to show us the lions, and, among other places, visited a MUSEUM, which very agreeably surprised and disappointed us. We had expected to find a few stuffed birds, some reptiles preserved in spirits, and perhaps some disjointed fossil bones of a mammoth, and other animals—such being the usual collection in country villages. But Mr. Chambers, yet a young man, has contrived to collect a museum which would do credit to any of our colleges and universities. He has more than three thousand coins and medals, ancient and modern, many of them exceedingly rare, and of great antiquity. The Egyptian antiquities, procured from the ruins of their temples and cemeteries, are very interesting, and specimens of the insect tribes, excellently preserved, seems to in-

clude all the species and varieties of every quarter of the globe. There are also a great number of specimens of shells from every climate, and other curiosities, making, altogether, a most interesting and valuable museum of natural curiosities. We are glad to learn that the proprietor would sell his collection, as we hoped that some benevolent friends of some one of our learned institutions would buy it and present it to the college they most favour and thus make it more available to science. At present Mr. Chambers derives no emolument from his museum; "admission free" stands in large letters at the entrance while he is as attentive to visitors as if he exhibited it for gain."

The next is from an editorial in the *Pottsville Miners' Journal*, of July 14th, 1855. The editor or correspondent, after giving an account of his perambulation about town, and his visit to the Cabinet of J. Clarkson, speaks of mine as follows:

"There is another gentleman in Carbondale of whom I must speak in connection with this subject. In fact the City of Carbondale has, besides its seven thousand every day inhabitants, a great many uncommon men, who cannot be justly classed with ordinary mortals. One of these, Mr. H. A. Chambers, is a standing wonder in the curiosity line, but not more wonderful than his collection of rare, beautiful, strange and curious things; named and nameless, known and unknown. It is as singular as strange, to find those objects from every corner of the world in such an out-of-the-way place, but such being the case, we must conclude that the genius who gathered them from the four winds of heaven, has qualities as rare as his collections. Though a young man who has had to labor for the support of his family, he has now a cabinet of curi-

osities which in some respects might throw the prince of museums (Barnum's) in the shade; for besides a set of Coal fossils—but little inferior to Mr. Clarkson's famous collection—he has over one thousand specimens of minerals from all parts of the world; several thousand of the most beautiful shells; fifty varieties of corals; twenty varieties of sea-eggs, and a large collection of petrified wood, moss, leaves, shells, eggs, &c.

"Some rare old MSS. on parchment and papyrus—among others some from the tombs of Egypt, in the Hieratic, Hieroglyphic, Coptic, Demotic and Ancient Greek languages; and relics from the catacombs of Thebes, Memphis, Sakkara, Dendera, &c.

"He has also over fifty varieties of

strange old continental bills, which, tho' once far below par, are now almost invaluable as curiosities; besides many thousand butterflies and insects of the most beautiful varieties, and thousands of other things too tedious and numerous to mention. But the most wonderful of all is the collection of coins and medals, which can scarcely be equalled for rarity in the world. He has over three thousand five hundred varieties, of which one thousand are ancient Greek and Roman, two hundred from the ruins of Herculaneum; the rest are Hebrew, &c.

"Strangers visiting Carbondale should not fail to see Mr. Chambers' splendid cabinet of curiosities. It has been, and still is open to visitors at all hours of the day without charge."

ERRATA.

Page 8, eleventh line from the bottom, for "Harrowed" read "Hammered."

Page 12, for "Brunnell" read "Brunell"—for "Carleret" read "Carteret."

Page 13, second line from the bottom, for "or" read "as."

Page 14, in No. 3235, for "Thathmes" read "Thothmes."



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